

TETDOYEV, A.M. (Leningrad, K-18, Psochnaya ul., d. 24, kv.20)

Local hydrocortisone therapy in humeroscapular periarthritis.
Ortop. travm. i protez. 24 no.6:53-54 Ju'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz 2-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki dlya usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey (nachal'nik - prof. I.D.Zhitnyuk) Voenno-meditsinskoy
ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.

TETDOYEV, A.M.

(Leningrad)

Surgical procedures for foreign bodies in the gastrointestinal tract. Klin. med. 41 no.7:148-149 J1'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz 2-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (nachal'nik - prof. I.D.Zhitnyuk) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova .

TETDOYEV, A.M., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Use of novocaine intravenously in treating closed cerebrocranial
trauma, Voen.-med. zhur. no.8:34-37 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(BRAIN WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (NOVOCAINE)

TETDPYEV, A.M.

Anomaly of the intestine in conjunction with perforated duodenal
ulcer. Vest.khim. 84 no.3:113-114 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(PEPTIC ULCER) (INTESTINES—ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

TETDOYEV, A.M. (Leningrad, Pesochaya ul., 24, kv.20; FORAMFF, I.V.

Spontaneous rupture of the stomach. Vest. khir. 92 no.3:134-136 Mr
'64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz 2-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (nachal'-
nik - prof. I.D.Zhitnyuk) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii
imeni S.M.Kirova.

MOROZOV, N.S. (Severomorsk, Komsomol'skaya ul. d.3, kv.52); TETDOYEV, A.M.

Treatment of epicondylitis of the shoulder with local hydrocortisone injections. Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no.12:65-66 D '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz 2-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (nachal'nik - prof.I.D.Zhitnyuk) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova. Submitted June 9, 1965.

TETEA, Al., asist. univ. (Bucuresti)

Basutoland. Natura Geografie 16 no. 1:79-82 Ja-F '64.

VIIAU, C.; TETEA, Maria

Pyridoxal influence on the hepatic mitochondrial transaminase activation. Studii cerc biochimie 6 no.4:573-577 '63.

1. Facultatea de medicina generala, Bucuresti, Catedra de biofizica.

STANESCU, S.; VIRCOL, A.; BIRTU, E.; TETEL, E.; VIRCOL, L.; MARCULESCU, I.;
CUTE, E.; AVADANEI, A.; BURCIU, O.; CICEBANU, S.; ILIE, E.; MOTEA, I.

Hydrographic basin of the Mures River; a hydrologic monograph.
Studii hidrol 6:3-273 '63.

AFANAS'YEV, I.N.; MOROZOV, M.V.; ~~TETEL'BAUM, A.~~ red.

[Diagnostics and specialization in the maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; from the work practice of automotive transportation units of the Latvian S.S.R.] Diagnostika i spetsializatsia v tekhnicheskome obsluzhivanii i remonte avtomobilei; iz opyta raboty avtokhoziaistv Latviiskoi SSR. Riga, Latviiskoe gos. izd-vo, 1964. 118 p. (MIRA 18:4)

L 15271-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/EEC-L/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Po-L/Po-L/Pz-L/Pk-L/

ACCESSION NR: A4048391

S/123/64/09/011/3222/3226

AUTHOR: Pavlov, P. V.; Zorin, Ye. I.; Tetel'baum, D. I.; Popov, Yu. S.

TITLE: On the depth of penetration and distribution of radiation damage when germanium is bombarded with argon and nitrogen ions

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 11, 1964, 3222-3226

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, radiation defect, ion bombardment, surface layer, semiconductor material

ABSTRACT: In view of the practical interest associated with the use of ion beams in semiconductor technology, the authors measured the thickness of the inversion layers produced on n-type germanium bombarded with argon and nitrogen ions of energies of 10, 40, and 82 keV. The germanium was in the form of plates 5 x 5 x 1 mm with resistivity of 1 ohm-cm, cut perpendicular to the crystallographic axes. The plates were care-

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L 15271-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048391

fully rounded and chemically polished. The surface was uniform within 0.2 micron. The ion bombardment was produced in an accelerator with magnetic ion optics. The ions were accelerated to 100 keV and the surface resistivity was measured after each dose. The thickness of the inversion layer was determined by Rutherford backscattering spectroscopy and X-ray fluorescence. The thickness of the inversion layer increases with increasing energy and radiation dose, and is larger for nitrogen ions than for argon ions, although the experimental values are smaller than the values predicted by theory. The depth of the inversion layers were determined by secondary ion mass spectrometry. It was established that sufficiently large doses of 10¹⁷ ions/cm² produce a high-resistance region whose thickness increases with the dose. It is suggested that this high-resistance layer is due to disordering of the crystal structure of the germanium.

Card 2/3

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ACCESSION NR: AP4048391

manium; this hypothesis is confirmed by electron diffraction data.
"Studies of _____

ASSOCIATION: Gcr'kovskiy gos'tars' ...
 ... State Univ. ...

SUBMITTED 164

EN 12: 36

SUB CODE: SS, NP

NO REF S. 001

OTHER: 911

ATD PRESS: 3143

Card 2 / 3

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																									
GTR3PL, Vol. 1 No. 7																																																			
Tetelbaum, A new method of modulation with high frequency.																																																			
Proceedings of the Electro-Industry of Weak Currents, U.S.S.R., #1, 1936.																																																			
Translation Available at Brookhaven National Laboratory.																																																			
A54.514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			
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ZAYETS, I.L.; TETEL'BAUM, A.A.; KOVTUSHENKO, A.A.; KARPYSHEV, M.S.;
KUBYSHKIN, B.A.; LEBEDEVA, N.I., nauchnyy red.; MOROZCVA,
L.A., red.; VINOGRADOV, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Shape mills; catalog and manual] Sortovye stany; katalog-
spravochnik. Moskva, TsINTIMASH, 1962. 62 p.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Elektrostal'skiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Rolling mills—Catalogs)

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Internal Secretion, Adrenals. T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No. 70413

Author : Tetel'baum, A. G.

Inst : Not given

Title : Comatose States in Adrenal Insufficiency

Orig Pub : Probl. Endokrinol. i Gormonoterapii, 1957, Vol 3, No 1,
57-61

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

113

EL Blym, A. G.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Circulation.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, 8635

V-4

Author : A.G. Tetel'baum

Inst : -

Title : An Apparatus for Measuring Venous Pressure

Orig Pub : Klinich. meditsina, 1957, 35, No 5, 149-151

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

TETEL'BAUM, A.G., professor (Moskva)

Comatous states in adrenal insufficiency. Probl.endok. i gorm. 3
no.1:57-61 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir. - prof. P.L.Sukhinin)
Moskovskogo gorodskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta skoroy
pomoshchi imeni Sklifosovskogo (dir. - zasluzhenyy vrach USSR
M.M.Tarasov).

(ADRENAL CORTEX, diseases,
insuff. causing coma (Rus))
(COMA, etiology and pathogenesis,
adrenal cortex insuff. (Rus))

DAVTI

MISCELLANEOUS

"Apparatus for the Measurement of Venous Pressure," by Prof. A.G. Tetel'baum (Moscow), Therapeutic Clinic (Supervisor - Prof. A.A. Gerke) of the Moscow City Scientific Research Institute of First Aid imeni Sklifosovskiy (Director - Honored Physician of the Ukrainian SSR M.M. Tarasov), Klinicheskaya Meditsina, No 5, May 1957, pp 149-151.

An apparatus for measuring venous blood pressure is described which allegedly eliminates the deficiencies of other similar instruments. It permits the reiterative measurement of venous pressure without removing either the pressure gauge or the needle. This is achieved by providing the bulb of the manometric tub with a faucet; while an outlet on the other side of the bulb is connected by a rubber pipe and a glass tube fitted with a needle.

Two pictures of the manometer are included.

TEL'BAUM, A.G., professor (Moskva)

Changes in shoulder joints in myocardial infarct and angina
pectoris. Klin. med. 34 no.1:51-58 Ja '56 (MIRA 9:5)

1. Iz terapevticheskoy kliniki (rukovoditel'-prof. A.A. Gerke)
Moskovskogo gorodskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
skoroy pomoshchi imeni N.V. Sklifosovskogo (dir.-zasluzhennyy
vrach USSR M.M. Tarasov)

(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT, compl.

pain of shoulder joint)

(ANGINA PECTORIS, compl.

same)

(SHOULDER, dis.

pain, caused by myocardial infarct & angina pectoris)

TEL'DAVI. A. C.

"Arterial Pressure in Different Vascular Regions in Man and Regional Hypertonia,"
Klin. Med., 26, No. 5, 1948. Prof., Moscow, -cl 48-.

TETEL'BAUM, A.G.

Problem of pain-free pancreatitis. Klin. med. 38 no. 4:96-100
Ap '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(PANCREAS—DISEASES)

TETEL'BAUM, Aleksey Grigor'yevich

[Clinical types and forms of stenocardia and the elements of
myocardial infarct] Klinicheskie tipy i formy stenokardii i
nachala infarkta miokarda. Moskva, Medgiz, 1960. 205 p.
(ANGINA PECTORIS) (HEART--INFARCTION) (MIRA 13:8)

1st AND 2ND ORDER PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES IN Fe

180 AND 17th ORDER

ca 116

Blood gases in pulmonary insufficiency. A. G. Triebelbaum, *Klin. Med. (U.S.S.R.)* 25, No. 1, 45 (1947). In pulmonary insufficiency blood O decreases and CO₂ increases. H. L. Williams

ASB-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1st AND 2ND ORDER PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES IN Fe

180 AND 17th ORDER

GINSBURG, V.A.; DUBOV, S.S.; MEDVEDEV, A.N.; MARTYNOVA, L.L.; TETELBAUM, B.I.;
VASIL'YEVA, M.N.; YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.

Structure of the inclusion complexes of trifluoronitrosomethane with
unsaturated compounds and the mechanism of their formation. Dokl.
AN SSSR 152 no.5:1104-1107 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Predstavleno akademikom I.L.Knunyantsem.

L 11373-63

BDS

S/120/63/000/002/026/041

49

AUTHOR: Tetel'baum, B. I., Gilazov, N. A., and Luganskiy, G. M.

TITLE: NMR spectrometer with a stabilized magnetic field

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, March-April 1963, v. 8, no. 2, 111-113

TEXT: The article describes a spectrometer that has a stabilized magnetic field and uses standard circuits. The resolution of the instrument is $\sim 1.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ without rotation of the sample and $4 \cdot 10^{-7}$ with rotation of the sample. The statistical measurement error is less than 1 percent when the lines are $\sim 100-1000$ cps apart. Further line-separation leads to increased error owing to deterioration of very-low frequency stabilization. There are five figures.

SUBMITTED: May 7, 1962

ja/lb
Card 1/1

ROBERTS, Dzhon D. [Roberts, J.D.], prof.; TETEL'BAUM, B.I. [translator]

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy and its uses in theoretical
organic chemistry. Zhur. VKHO 7 no.4:367-373 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Nuclear magnetic resonance and relaxation)
(Spectrum analysis) (Chemistry, Organic)

DUBOV, S.S.; TETEL'BAUM, B.I.; STERLIN, R.N.

Nuclear magnetic resonance of some perfluorovinyl derivatives.
Zhur. VKHO 7 no.6:691-692 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Vinyl compounds--Spectra)

TETEL'BAUM, B.I.; GILAZOV, N.A.; LUGANSKIY, G.M.

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer with magnetic field stabilization.
Prib. 1 tekhn. eksp. 8 no.2:111-113 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Nuclear magnetic resonance and relaxation) (Spectrometer)

PAVLOV, P.V.; ZORIN, Ye.I.; TETEL'BAUM, D.I.; POPOV, Yu.S.

Penetration depth and distribution of radiation damage in
germanium due to bombardment with argon and nitrogen ions.
Fiz. tver. tela 6 no.11 3222-3226 N '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.I.Lobachevskogo.

[illegible]

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J. THURBERG, *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1943, 38, 1, 1-11.

Granitsy*nd. Z. K.

53111. Change in the properties of the surface layer of α -germanium

SOURCE: *Foreign Corrupt Practices Act*, 2014, U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.

[illegible]

ABSTRACT: The effect of ion bombardment on the ρ - T characteristic was investigated in the dose interval 10^{12} - 10^{14} ions/cm². In addition to measuring not only the rectifying characteristics of the junctions, but also unambiguous results, but also by using four probes to determine the specific resistivity and by using a thermal probe to determine the thermal emf of the sample. The samples were annealed at 400°C for 100 hours with spe-

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ADDRESS: 11 1/2 34th St. N.Y.C.

ASSOCIATION: Espeleventes Skydiving Association INSTANT: 307

Cord 2/5

ADDRESS: NAME: APN(4177).

Youskiy, [Sovetskoye Vostok] [Soviet Union] [USSR]
Institute of the Gorki, State University,

SUBMITTED: 20Ja:64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: EC, SS

NR REP S: 100

OTHER: 509

L 15977-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/AT
 ACC NR: AF5021276 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/163/005/1128/1130
 AUTHOR: Pavlov, P. V.; Zorin, Ye. I.; Tetel'baum, D. I.; Popov, Yu. S. 60
 59
 B
 ORG: Gorki Physicotechnical Research Institute of the Gorki State University im.
 N. I. Lobacheskiy (Gor'kovskiy issledovatel'skiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut,
 Gorkovskiy gosudarstvenniy universitet)
 TITLE: Donor properties of nitrogen injected into silica and germanium by ion
 bombardment 21 27,55
 21,44,55
 SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 5, 1965, 1128-1130
 TOPIC TAGS: ionising radiation, nitrogen, argon, ion current, ion density, silica,
 crystal structure
 ABSTRACT: The silica plate samples, having a resistivity of 1 ohm.cm., were cut
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L 15977-66

ACC NR: AF5021276

perpendicular to the crystallographic direction $[111]$, polished mechanically and chemically to a microscopically smooth surface, and subjected to bombardment by atomic nitrogen ions in an accelerator with magnetic analyzer at an energy of 57 kev. The density of the ion current was ≤ 4 amp./sq.cm. and the vacuum near the target was $\sim 10^{-5}$ mm.Hg. After irradiation the samples were annealed at various temperatures in a 10^{-5} mm. Hg. vacuum. The n-type layer was formed on irradiated silica surfaces (at the dose range of 50 - 5000 coulomb/sq.cm.) after short annealing (1-3 minutes) at temperatures $\geq 700^\circ\text{C}$, whereas the inversion layer was not observed even after an annealing for 4 hours at temperatures $\geq 500^\circ\text{C}$. The fact that inversion layers were formed only after annealing at sufficiently high temperatures indicated that their generation was affected by the donor properties of the nitrogen. The bombardment of silica plates with argon ions did not result in the formation of inversion layers after subsequent annealing at various temperatures. The bombardment of p-type germanium ($\rho = 1$ ohm.cm.) by nitrogen ions resulted in the formation of n-layers at doses > 1000

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L 15977-66

ACC NR: AP5021276

ccoulomb/sq.cm. after prolonged annealing at 450C. The annealing at lower temperatures was evidently insufficient for removal of radiation defects. The thermoconversion occurred at temperatures $\geq 500C$. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: 06Jun65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 006

Card

3/3

L 26620-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP5025369

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/010/2940/2946

AUTHOR: Pavlov, P. V.; Zorin, Ye. I.; Tetel'baum, D. I.; Granitsyna, Z. K.

ORG: Gor'kiy State University im. N. I. Lobachevskiy (Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Investigation of electrical conductivity of inversion layers forming in n-type silicon during bombardment by boron ions

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 10, 1965, 2940-2946

TOPIC TAGS: electric conductivity, silicon single crystal, boron, ion bombardment

ABSTRACT: Results were presented of measuring electrical conductivity of inversion layers formed in n-type silicon as a result of bombardment of the surface by boron ions with energies of 25-150 kev. Dependence of electrical conductivity of an inversion layer, formed during boron ion bombardment, on dosage and annealing temperature has qualitatively, a similar character during all energies in the diapazone studied. The effect was studied of radiation dose, temperature and annealing time. With any dosage in the 1-1000 microcoulomb . cm⁻² range, a sufficiently high annealing temperature leads to an electrical conductivity

Card 1/2

L 26620-66

ACC NR: AP5025369

value corresponding to the quantity of boron atoms introduced. The greater the dosage, the higher the annealing temperature needed to reach this state. This possibility of developing inversion layers during bombardment without subsequent annealing was indicated. With a sufficiently large dose of boron ions the effect of injected boron atoms prevailed under the influence of radiation defects; thus the formation of p-type layer in n-silicon was possible without additional annealing. Orig. art. has: 4 figs.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Apr65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2

L 22918-66 EWP(s)/EWP(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6009655 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/003/0750/0752

AUTHORS: Pavlov, P. V.; Zorin, Ye. I.; Tetel'baum, D. I.

ORG: Gor'kly State University im. N. I. Lobachevskiy (Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Characteristics of photodiode obtained by bombarding silicon with boron ions 27

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 3, 1966, 750-752

TOPIC TAGS: silicon, ion bombardment, photodiode, pn junction, boron, photosensitivity, spectral energy distribution

ABSTRACT: In view of some contradictions in the published data on the production of photoelectric p-n junctions by ion bombardment, the authors investigated the dependence of the characteristics of photodiodes obtained by bombarding n-silicon with 60-keV boron ions on the irradiation dose and on the annealing temperature. The n-type silicon was doped with phosphorus and was externally oxidized to an oxide thickness of 0.7 μ . Windows of 500 μ diameter were etched on the

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L 22918-66

ACC NR: AF6009655

oxide surface by photolithography. A second oxidation covered the windows with a layer of SiO_2 of 0.2μ thickness. The bombardment with 68-kev boron ions was in an accelerator with a magnetic analyzer. The irradiation doses were 0.1, 10, 100, 300, 500, and $700 \mu\text{C}/\text{cm}^2$. The annealing temperature varied from 600 to 1,000C and the annealing time from 3 to 30 minutes. At $0.1 \mu\text{C}/\text{cm}^2$ the diodes had very poor photo-response at all annealing temperatures. At doses above $100 \mu\text{C}/\text{cm}^2$ the photosensitivity decreased. Removal of layers of different thicknesses has shown that the dislocations penetrate to a depth of approximately 1μ , whereas the p-n junction lies 0.5μ thick, so that the dislocations can participate in the excess carrier recombination on both sides of the junction. The dependence of the photocharacteristics on the annealing temperature is attributed to the fact that with increasing dose a high temperature is necessary to anneal out the defects that influence the conductivity of the inversion layer. A preliminary investigation of the spectral characteristics of the photodiodes has shown that their maximum sensitivity is at $0.85 - 1.1 \mu$ wavelength, and that this maximum shifts towards longer wavelengths with increasing

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L 22918-66

ACC NR: AP6009655

dose. This can be attributed to the fact that the short wave section of the spectrum is more sensitive to the presence of defects in the surface layer. Yu. Vladimirovskiy and Yu. Pleytukh participated in the work. Orig. art. has: 1 figure

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 19Jul65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

Card 3/3 *dec*

L 1/1589-66 EAF(S)/FMT(G)/ZAF(T)/EPI 130(E) 00/3H

ACC NR: AFG01B541

SOURCE CODE: UR/01B1/66/008/006/1791/1795

AUTHOR: Pavlov, P. V.; Zorin, Ye. I.; Tetel'baum, D. I.

ORG: Gor'kiy State University im. N. I. Lobachevskiy (Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Inversion layers produced on n-type germanium ²¹ bombarded with boron and alumi-
num ions ^{27 27}

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 6, 1966, 1791-1795

TOPIC TAGS: germanium semiconductor, surface property, ion bombardment, boron, alu-
minum, impurity conductivity

ABSTRACT: To check whether the inversion layer produced on the surface of germanium by ion bombardment depends on the type of ion used, the authors bombarded germanium with 50-kev ions of several elements (B, Al, Ne, Ar, C). The irradiation procedure was described before (FIT v. 6, 3222, 1964). The ion current was $\sim 5 \mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ and the dose ranged from 0.01 to 1000 Coul/cm². The presence of the inversion layer was determined by a procedure described in the earlier paper, and the resistivity of the inversion layer was measured both directly after irradiation and after annealing; in the latter case the dependence on the annealing temperature was also measured. In addition, a study was made of the depth distribution of the acceptors (Al and B) introduced by ion bombardment. The results show clearly that the surface resistance depends in a complicated manner on the type of bombarding ion, the irradiation dose,

Card 1/2

L 41589-66

ACC NR: AP6018541

and the annealing temperature, and that in the case of bombardment with boron and aluminum ions, the latter behave like ordinary acceptors. Consequently, the introduction of active impurities by ion bombardment is applicable not only to silicon but also to germanium. The effect of other elements on the inversion layer of germanium calls for additional study. Zh. Verevkina participated in the work. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Nov65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7007163

SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/67/012/001/0155/0157

AUTHOR: Pavlov, P. V.; Tetel'baum, D. I.; Zorin, Ye. I.; Kudryavtseva, R. V.

ORG: Gor'kiy Physicotechnical Research Institute (Gor'kovskiy issledovatel'skiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut)

TITLE: The amorphism in polycrystalline germanium films resulting from irradiation with argon ions

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 12, no. 1, 1967, 155-157

TOPIC TAGS: amorphous polymer, semiconducting film, polycrystalline film, germanium semiconductor, thin film semiconductor, irradiation effect, argon, ion

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the transition of crystalline germanium into the amorphous state as the result of irradiation. The experiment was performed with thin polycrystalline germanium films. The films were obtained by the vacuum coating of an NaCl backing heated to 400°C. The film thickness varied from 200 to 500 Å, which meant that it was smaller than the mean free path of the ions. Bombardment with 50 keV argon ions was performed in an accelerator with a magnetic analyzer. The density of the ion current was 2 to 4 $\mu\text{amp}/\text{cm}^2$. The irradiation doses were 1, 10, 100, 1000, and 5000 $\mu\text{curie}/\text{cm}^2$. The vacuum in the

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UDC: 548.74

ACC NR:AP7007168

-5

vicinity of the target was 2×10^{-5} mm Hg. During bombardment, the specimens were heated to 90°C in order to reduce organic vapors. At a dose of $1 \mu\text{curie}/\text{cm}^2$ no changes were observed in the specimens. However, at doses of $10 \mu\text{curie}/\text{cm}^2$ and larger, the electronograms clearly indicated the transformation of the germanium into the amorphous state: the sharp lines disappeared and were replaced by two or three diffusion rings. The location of the intensity maxima did not coincide with the location of the interference rings of the crystalline germanium, except for the first maximum, which was located at the position of the (111) line. This showed that the structure obtained was not microcrystalline, but amorphous. Two basic mechanisms of amorphism are proposed. First, a gradual accumulation of Frenkel defects during irradiation can lead to the displacement of atoms to new positions and, consequently, to the disruption of proper order. The second mechanism consists in the generation of regions of local fusion (thermal peaks) inside the germanium by means of retarded ions. These peaks harden in a short time

-11

-12

(10^{-10} — 10^{-12} sec). Crystallization cannot occur in such a short time. As a result, a liquid structure or some intermediate state (partial crystallization) appears. The first mechanism is considered more probable. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 011 [WA-95]
[JA]

Card 2/2

TETEL'BAUM I M.
SERENSEN, S.V.; TETEL'BAUM, I.M.; PRIGOROVSKII, N.I.

[Dynamic strength in machine construction] Dinamicheskaya
prochnost' v mashinostroenii. 2. perer. izd. Moskva, Gos.
nauch.-tekhn. izd-vo mash-stroit. lit-ry, 1945. 327 p.
(Machinery--Testing) (MLRA 8:6)

TETEL'BAUM, I. M. Dr. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Torsional Vibrations of Piston Engine Shafts by the Method of Electric Modeling." Moscow Order of Lenin Aviation Inst., imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze, 28 Apr 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Apr, 1947 (Project #17836)

TETEL'BAUM, I.M.

Elektricheskoe modelirovanie kak metod issledovaniia dinamicheskikh drutil'nykh nagruzok valov porshnevykh dvigatelei. (In; Serensen, S.V. Dinamika i prochnost' kolenchatykh valov. Moskva, 1948. p. 140-169, illus., tables, diagrs., bibliography)

Title tr.: Electrical model for investigating dynamic crankshaft torsional vibrations in piston engines.

TJ182.S4

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

TETEL'BAUM, I. M.

37295. Elektricheskoye modelirovaniye uprugikh system v dinamicheskikh zadachakh stroitel'noy mekhaniki. V sb: povysheniye prochnosti detaley mashin. M. - L., 1949, s. 146-71. - Bibliogr: 16 Nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

TE TEL'BAUM, I.M.

ANDREYEV, L.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BIDEEMAN, V.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOYARSHIMOV, S.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VOL'MIR, A.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; DIMENBERG, F.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZASKLATELEV, S.M., inzhener; KINASOSHVILI, R.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; KOVALENKO, A.D.,; MAKUSHIN, V.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MALININ, H.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PONOMAREV, S.D., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; PRIGOROVSKIY, N.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; ~~TE TEL'BAUM, I.M.~~, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; UMANSKIY, A.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; FRODOS'YEV, V.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; SERESEN, S.V., redaktor; TRAPEZIN, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KARGANOV, V.G., inzhener, redaktor; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Mechanical engineer's manual; in 6 volumes] Spravochnik mashinostroitel'ia; v shesti tomakh. Izd.2-e, ispr. i'dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, Vol.3, 1955. 563 p.
(Mechanical engineering) (MLBA 8:12)

TETEL'BAUM, I. M.

TETEL'BAUM, I. M.

"Electrical Simulation of Gyroscopic Systems," pp 259-275, ill, 9 ref

Abst; The basic conditions for simulating mechanical systems on the basis of electromechanical analogy are discussed briefly. The possibilities of constructing electrical analogs for studying gyroscopic phenomena in mechanics are presented.

SOURCE: Trudy Moskovskogo Energeticheskogo In-ta im. V. M. Molotova
MVO SSSR (Works of the Moscow Energetics Institute imeni, V. M. Molotov of the Ministry of Higher Education USSR), No 18, Electric Vacuum Technology and Instrument Building, Moscow-Leningrad, Gosenergoizdat, 1956

Sum 1854

TETEL'BAUM, I. M.

124-11-12423

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 11, p 14 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tetel'baum, I. M.

TITLE: Electrical Simulation of Gyroscopic Systems. (Elektricheskoye modelirovaniye giroskopicheskikh sistem.)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, 1956, Nr 18, pp 259-275

ABSTRACT: A brief explanation of the fundamentals of the representation of mechanical systems by means of electrical analogs. The investigation comprises the eight-pole electrical systems proposed by the Author for the simulation of the bending of a bar. It is noted that the general method of the construction of electrical models for problems concerning the bending of systems of bars consists in the connection of the eight-pole units of the individual bars in a manner consistent with the boundary conditions and the conditions of mutual attachment. If at the juncture of two bars or sections of a bar an external force or moment is applied or a mass is concentrated, or an elastic coupling is installed, then the circuitry will include representative models of the force, mass, or elasticity of coupling. Expanding this general method, the Author investigates electrical models of revolving rotors in an

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124-11-12423

Electrical Simulation of Gyroscopic Systems, (continued)

application to the problem of the determination of the critical speeds of elastic shafts carrying flywheels. The simulation is performed with due consideration to the gyroscopic moments arising from the angular displacements of the axes of the rotating flywheels. The quantity designated θ_0 appears to be not the polar but the axial moment of inertia of the flywheel.

G. A. Slomyanskiy

Card 2/2

TEL'BAUM, I. 107.

LITKENS, I.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TEL'BAUM, I.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent (Moskva).

Inter-college conference on physical and mathematical modeling.
Elektrichestvo 8:93-94 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:9)
(Moscow--Mathematical models--Congresses)

SOV/124-58-10-11724

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 10, p 14² (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tetel'baum, I. M.

TITLE: On the Problem of Electrical Analog Simulation of Rod Systems
(K voprosu ob elektricheskoy modelirovaniy sterzhnevyykh sistem)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Mezhdvuz. konferentsiya po primeneniyu modelirovaniya
v elektrotekhn. zadachakh i matem. modelirovaniya. Moscow,
1957, pp 173-174

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

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8(6), 14(6, 10)

SOV/112-59-4-6670

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 4, p 41 (USCR)

AUTHOR: Chelnokov, N. I., Tetel'baum, I. M., and Obrezkov, V. I.

TITLE: Calculating the Transient Motion in the Tailrace of a Hydroelectric Station
by Means of Electric Simulation

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Mezhevuz. konferentsiya po primeneniyu modelirovaniya v
elektrotekhn. zadachakh i matem. modelirovaniya. M., 1957, pp 159-161

ABSTRACT: A method for solving the problem of a transient motion in the tailrace
of a hydroelectric station that has a diurnal regulation is described; the
method employs mathematical simulation on the basis of an electrical analogy.
The problem is solved by electric simulation of a set of Sen-Venan's
differential equations. The network consists of capacitors, direct, reverse,
and self-conductances, and active fourpoles (cathode followers).

Yu. M. S.

Card 1/1

TETEL'BAUM, I. M.

AUTHOR:

- 1) LEVITSKIY, K.A., Engineer, learned Secretary of the Soviet Committee of the IEC. 105-8-19/20
- 2) LITKENS, I.V., cand.techn.sc., Ass.Prof. TETEL'BAUM, I.M., cand.techn.sc. (Moscow)

TITLE:

- 1) XXII. Plenary Meeting of the International Electro-technical Commission in Moscow. (XXII plenarnaya sessiya mezhdunarodnoy elektrotekhnicheskoy komissii v Moskve, Russian)
- 2) Inter-University Conference on Physical and Mathematical Modelling. (Mezhvuzovskaya konferentsiya po fizicheskomu i matematicheskomu modelirovaniyu, Russian)

PERIODICAL:

Elektrichestvo, Nr 8, pp 91 - 94, 1957, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT:

- 1) The plenary meeting was held in Moscow from July 2 - 12, 1957. 27 delegations were present and the work was carried out in 17 technical committees. A survey of the most important topics treated is given. The next meeting will be held in July 1958 in Stockholm.
- 2) The conference took place from May 9 - 16 in the Moscow Institute for Power Economy. 70 lectures were held. These lectures are enumerated here together with the names of the lecturers.

Card 1/2

- 105-8-19/20
- 1) XXII. Plenary Meeting of the International Electrotechnical Commission in Moscow.
 - 2) Inter-University Conference on Physical and Mathematical Modelling.

ASSOCIATION: Not given
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

81809

16.6800

S/123/59/000/11/53/077

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, No. 11, pp. 172-173, # 42883

AUTHORS: Tetel'baum, I. M., Chelnokov, N. I.

TITLE: Increasing the Accuracy in Solving Problems with an Analog Electronic Computer 16

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, 1958, No. 27, pp. 259-266

TEXT: The authors suggest a method of compensating systematic errors of linear computing elements of electronic analog computers. If, on the analog computer a program is composed for the solution of a differential equation of the second order, having the form:

$$A_2 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + a_1 f(y) \frac{dy}{dt} + A_0 y = 0 \dots, \quad (!)$$

on account of the stray parameters of the computing elements additional members are added, and the machine solves in fact a differential equation of a higher order, which has the form:

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Increasing the accuracy in Solving Problems with an Analog Electronic Computer

$$a_{2n} \frac{d^{2n}y}{dt^{2n}} + \dots + a_3 \frac{d^3y}{dt^3} + A_2 \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + a_1 f(y) \frac{dy}{dt} + A_0 y = 0 \dots, \quad (2)$$

where the coefficient a_1 for $i = 3, 4, \dots, 2n$ is considerably lower than the basic coefficients A_2 and A_0 . In those cases when the magnitude of the coefficient a_1 is comparable with the magnitudes of the coefficient a_1 , the effect of stray parameters may considerably alter the solution obtained. In the case of $a_1 = 0$ ($i = 3, 4, \dots, 2n$), the solution of the equation (2) has the following form:

$$y = y_0 \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi); \quad \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{A_0}{A_2}} \dots \quad (3)$$

The method of showing and compensating systematic errors of the computing elements consists in the temporary setting of the coefficient $a_1 = 0$ in the machine program, composed for the solution of the equation (1), and working out the solution. A difference of the obtained solution from (3) proves the presence of systematic errors, which can be compensated by selecting experimentally some negative or positive damping coefficient a and some correction A

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Increasing the Accuracy in Solving Problems with an Analog Electronic Computer

for the magnitude A_0 , the insertion of which leads to a solution in the form of (3). After the compensation of errors, the coefficient a_1 is inserted and the required solution of the given equation (1) is obtained. In this way the errors of linear computing elements only mainly integrating ones, can be compensated. In order to illustrate the application of the suggested method, the authors analyze the solution of a non-linear differential equation of the 2nd order on the MN-2 machine. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 4 references.

Sh. A. V.

Card 3/3

X

OBREZKOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; TETEL'BAUM, I.M., kand. tekhn.
nauk, dotsent; CHELNOKOV, N.I., starshiy prepodavatel'

Using electric simulation for the calculation of unsteady motion in
the tail water of hydroelectric power stations. Trudy MEI no.30:
35-50 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1.Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut, Kafedra
avtomatiki, telemekhaniki i matematicheskikh mashin (for Tetel'baum,
Chelnokov). 2.Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut,
Kafedra gidroenergetiki (for Obrezkov).
(Hydroelectric power stations--Electromechanical analoties)

28(2)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2655

Tetel'baum, Il'ya Markovich

Elektricheskoye modelirovaniye (Electric Analoging) Moscow, Fizmatgiz,
1959. 319 p. 10,000 copies printed.

Ed.: V.Yu. Nevrayev; Tech. Ed.: S.N. Akhlamov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended as a handbook for engineers and as a textbook for students specializing in analog computing techniques at polytechnical and electrical engineering schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: This book explains the fundamental ideas underlying the construction of electrical analog devices and the principles of their application. The book consists of three parts. In the first part, the general characteristics of analoging methods are given and a study is made of ~~an~~ilitude problems and analoging precision. The second part is devoted to the analoging of physical systems, that is to problems on the solution of ordinary differential equations

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Electric Analoging

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by means of direct analogs, structural and matrix models. In the third part a study is made of the solution of boundary-value problems on models in the form of electrically conducting media and electric grids. The book is based on a course taught by the author at the Moscow Power Engineering Institute. No personalities are mentioned. There are 27 references: 26 Soviet and 1 English.

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24.. Electointegrators for solution of boundary value problems
of mathematical physics

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Basic Literature

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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LK/gmp
1-3-60

OBREZKOV, V.I.; TETEL'BAUM, I.M.; CHEINOKOV, N.I.

Using a continuous action electronic computer for calculation of the unsteady motion in the tail water of a hydroelectric power station. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; energ. no.2: 103-114 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Hydroelectric power stations)

IVANOV.-SMOLENSKIY, A.V.; TETEL'BAUM, I.M.

Interuniversity Conference on the use of Physical and
Mathematical Modeling in the Electrotechnical Problems. Izv.
vys.ucheb.zav.; elektro-mekh. 3 no.1:145-147 '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Predsedatel' seksii fizicheskogo modelirovaniya Mezhdvuzov-
skoy konferentsii po primeneniyu fizicheskogo i matematicheskogo
modelirovaniya v elektrotekhnicheskikh zadachakh i Moskovskiy
energeticheskiy institut (for Ivanov-Smolenskiy). 2. Predsedatel'
seksii matematicheskogo modelirovaniya Mezhdvuzovskoy konferentsii
po primeneniyu fizicheskogo i matematicheskogo modelirovaniya
v elektrotekhnicheskikh zadachakh i Moskovskiy energeticheskiy
institut (for Tetel'baum).
(Engineering models) (Electric engineering)

S/144/60/000/01/019/019
E073/E135

AUTHORS: Ivanov-Smolenskiy, A.V., Chairman of the Section on
Physical Modelling,
Tetel'baum, I.M., Chairman of the Section on
Mathematical Modelling

TITLE: Inter-College Conference on Applying Physical and
Mathematical Analogues in Electrical Problems

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,
Elektromekhanika, 1960, Nr 1, pp 145-147 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This conference was held at the Moscow Power Institute
from October 26th to 30th, 1959. Six hundred
representatives of teaching and research establishments,
design organisations and industry participated, and also
guests from Poland, Czechoslovakia and China. There
were two sections, one relating to physical analogues
and the other to mathematical analogues. In the section
on physical analogues there were 52 papers and discussion
contributions by representatives of 14 organisations.
In the section on mathematical analogues there were
57 papers and contributions from personnel of
37 organisations. Compared to an earlier conference in

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Inter-College Conference on Applying Physical and Mathematical Analogues in Electrical Problems

1957, the range of the investigations was considerably wider. In the section on physical analogues the following problems were considered.

a) General problems of the theory of analogy and simulation as applied to problems of electrical and power engineering (papers by V.A. Venikov (MEI), I.M. Kirko (Acad.Sci. Latvian SSR), N.N. Tikhodeyev (NIPT) and V.M. Breytman).

b) Application of physical simulation and the theory of analogy for investigating electromagnetic phenomena:
In electrical machinery - A.V. Ivanov-Siolenskiv (MEI), Ya.B. Danilevich (IEM Acad.Sci. USSR);
In magnetic hydrodynamics - I.M. Kirko, M.V. Filippov, O.A. Livelais, A.E. Mikel'son (Institute of Physics, Acad.Sci. Latvian SSR);

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In Ferromagnetic cylinders, in magnetic fields and in electromagnets, I.M. Kirko, T.K. Kalnin', G.K. Grinberg (Institute of Physics, Acad.Sci. Latvian SSR);

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Inter-College Conference on Applying Physical and Mathematical
Analogues in Electrical Problems

In magnetic amplifiers and steel-core induction coils,
E.Ya. Yakubaytis and V.P. Glukhov (Institute of Power and
Electrical Engineering, Acad. Sci. Latvian SSR);

In an arc and in corona, A.S. Maykopar (VNIE) and
G.N. Aleksandrov (LPI).

c) Application of physical simulation and the theory of
analogy to investigating certain non-electrical phenomena
in power equipment:

Mechanical phenomena - I.D. Urusov, V.F. Fedorov (IEM
Acad.Sci.USSR);

Thermal and hydraulic phenomena - V.P. Anempodistov and
N.N. Anempodistov (IEM Acad.Sci. USSR);

d) Application of the theory of analogy to the solution
of technical and economic problems:

(V.A. Venikov, Yu.N. Astakhov (MEI) and V.G. Kadeyshvili
(Acad.Sci. Georgian SSR);

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e) Method of calculation and design of dynamic and static
analogues of a.c. and d.c. electrical systems: ✓

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Analogues in Electrical Problems

Synchronous generators - L.A. Sukhanov and E.G. Kosharskiy
(IEM Acad.Sci. USSR);

Transformers - L.A. Sukhanov, V.K. Sirotko, G.M. Smolin
(IEM Acad.Sci. USSR), M.S. Libkind, V.A. Tsvetkov
(ENIN Acad.Sci. USSR);

Transmission lines - V.I. Ivanov, V.K. Sirotko,
G.M. Smolin (IEM Acad.Sci. USSR);

Converter equipment - A.V. Stukachev, N.S. Lazarev (VEI);
Prime movers and synchronous generators - A.A. Aslamazyan
(IEG Acad.Sci. Armenian SSR), D.V. Nikitin (MEI);

f) Investigation of regimes of operation for electrical
systems:

Using dynamic analogues of electrical systems -
V.V. Voskresenskiy, Kh.F. Barakayev, L.V. Travin (VEI)
and I.D. Urusov, V.F. Fedorov (IEM Acad.Sci. USSR);

Using mathematical analogue computers - Yu.M. Gorskiy (MEI),
V.S. Tarasov, A.I. Vazhnov, Yu.V. Rakitskiy, V.V. Popov
and A.N. Semenova (IPT), Ya.N. Luginskiy, M.G. Portnov
(VNII), G.V. Mikhnevich, G.F. Kozlovskiy (ENIN Acad.Sci.
USSR). ✓

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Inter-College Conference on Applying Physical and Mathematical
Analogues in Electrical Problems

The following problems were discussed.

a) Simulation of fields in continuous media: development and use of methods and apparatus for simulation of fields by means of electrically conducting paper. On this problem the following contributed: P.F. Fil'chakov and V.I. Panchishchin (Institute of Mathematics, Acad.Sci. USSR), N.I. Druzhinin (VIGM), M.M. Litvinov (TsIAM), V.P. Buldey (Academy for Building and Architecture, Ukr.SSR), N.I. Burlakov (Ukrgiprovdokhoz), A.A. Glushchenko (KGU), G.A. Ryazanov (Leningrad Water Institute), A.F. Fikin (VITR), A.S. Rozenkrants (IEI).
New work in the field of plotting and using "trajectory graphs": G.A. Tyagunov, K.A. Gorozhankin, A.A. Zhigarev; G.P. Prudkovskiy, E.N. Tsyganov (MIFI), I.M. Bleyvas (NII MRTP), Ye.Ye. Bykhovskaya, A.M. Kharchenko (Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics).
New applications of the method of continuous media: Yu.A. Birzvalk, L.V. Nitsetskiy (Acad.Sci. Latvian SSR), ✓

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Inter-College Conference on Applying Physical and Mathematical Analogues in Electrical Problems

E.K. Yankon (Riga Polytechnical Institute),
K.S. Demirchan, V.V. Pruss-Zhukovskiy (LPI),
G.Ya. Murav'yeva and V.N. Rudakov (LETI), K.P. Tepilin
(NII GKS), N.I. Druzhinin (VIGM), G.A. Ryazanov
(Leningrad Water Institute).

b) Application of electrical networks^{ys}, computer tables
and equivalent circuits.

Development of new types of electrical circuits and
equipment for such circuits - P.M. Belash and G.M. Zdorov
(All-Union Oil-Gas Research Institute). K.N. Seleznev and
A.I. Taranin (TsKTI im. Polzunov), M.D. Golovko (TsNIIS
Mintransstro), A.I. Leushin (Kuybyshev Industrial
Institute), G.Ye. Pukhov (Computing Centre, Acad.Sci.USSR).
New applications of networks and circuits to problems of
underground hydraulics - P.M. Belash, A.L. Goflin (All-
Union Oil-Gas Research Institute).

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Heat transmission - A.T. Lavrova and A.Ye. Surminskiy
(TsIAM). ✓

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Inter-College Conference on Applying Physical and Mathematical Analogues in Electrical Problems

Theory of elasticity - V.M. Samus' (Kiyev Institute GVF), N.V. Korol'skv (Vts Acad.Sci. USSR), L.V. Nitsetskiy (Acad.Sci. Latvian SSR), A.K. Kuznetsova (NIS Gidro-proyekt), A.V. Amel'yanchik (TsIAM).

Investigation of Magnetic Circuits on computing tables - A.S. Rozenkrants (Ivanov Power Institute).

c) Development of continuous operation in iteration equipment, with subsequent processing of the information for solving equations with partial derivatives:

G.Ye. Pukhov (Kiyev Institute GVF), L.A. Vulis, A.T. Luk'yanov, A.A. Kostritsa, N.U. Isayev (Kazakh State University, I.M. Tetel'baum (MEI).

d) Simulation of dynamic problems: I.K. Pchelin, A.S. Golovanov (TsNIIS), I.M. Tetel'baum, N.I. Chelnokov (MEI), A.M. Ashavskiy (TsKB Ministry of Geology USSR), A.A. Khachaturov, I.K. Pchelin (Moscow Road Institute), R.V. Roytenberg (VABTV), A.Ye. Ordinovich (Physics Faculty, Moscow State University), A.T. Lavrova (TsIAM),

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A.V. Dabag'yan (KhPI), V.A. Bebikhov (GIFTI),
O.L. Shekhter (Institute for Foundations).

e) Development of new elements for analogues of non-linear dynamic systems: Yu.L. Kozlenko, P.N. Kupriyanchik.

The accuracy of the analogues, particularly in power systems, is determined not only by the analogue circuits, but also by the accuracy of the parameters of the objects to be investigated. Therefore the participants of the conference recommended that manufacturers of electrical machinery, transformers and inductance coils should include in their documentation a guaranteed accuracy with which the individual parameters have been determined and also the conditions under which these parameters will have the guaranteed values. The individual works should develop methods of calculation of the dependence of the individual parameters of their equipment on magnetic saturation and frequency. It was emphasized that it is desirable to give, in lectures on mathematics, physics and other engineering subjects, a more accurate treatment ✓

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Inter-College Conference on Applying Physical and Mathematical
Analogues in Electrical Problems

of various problems, and to include information on the fundamentals of computer engineering, mathematical and physical analogues. It was also recommended that physical and mathematical analogues should be used to a greater extent in laboratory work and lectures in teaching establishments. It was pointed out that the use of analogue techniques is hindered by the lack of materials, components and assemblies such as: amplifiers, electrically conducting paper, portable resistance boxes, inductances and capacitances, complete analogues, computers. The need to organise production of these elements on an industrial scale in the USSR was emphasized. More is to be published in literature on this subject, and particularly the journals Elektrichestvo and Izvestiya VUZ Elektromekhanika will be asked to include a special section on physical and mathematical analogues. There are no figures, tables or references. ✓

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9/9

S/105/60/000/08/20/023
B012/B058

AUTHORS: Ivanov-Smolenskiy, A. V., Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Tetel'baum, I. M., Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Conference of the Schools of Higher Learning on Physical and Mathematical Simulating

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1960, No. 8, pp. 89 - 91

TEXT: The Conference of the schools of higher learning on the application of physical simulating for electrotechnical problems and on the electro-technical methods of mathematical simulating was held at the Moskovskiy energeticheskii institut (Moscow Institute of Power Engineering) from October 26 to 30, 1959. This Conference served for the exchange of experiences and information in the field mentioned. It was attended by 600 delegates from the USSR as well as 12 delegates from Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Chinese People's Republic. 52 lectures were held in the section for physical simulating and 57 in the section for mathematical simulating. M. P. Kostenko opened the Conference. V. A. Venikov reported

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Conference of the Schools of Higher
Learning on Physical and Mathematical
Simulating

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on "Analysis and Experiment, Simulating and Cybernetics in Engineering Practice". I. M. Tetel'baum reported on "Main Trends for the Development of the Methods of Mathematical Simulating". Lectures were held by the following persons: I. M. Kirko, "On the Similarity Criteria of Dimensions". T. K. Kalnin' and I. M. Kirko reported on the simulating of electromagnets, maintaining the similarity of the temperature gradient. A. E. Mikel'son showed the possibility of simulating a turbulent convection caused by electromagnetic volume forces in liquid metals in the exchange of one metal by the other. O. A. Liyelausis gave the results of an evaluation by means of the similarity method of experimental investigations of a flat flow of mercury through a narrow slit in the magnetic field perpendicular to the flow. I. M. Kirko and M. V. Filippov reported on the influence of the longitudinal magnetic field on the suspended layer of ferromagnetic particles in a nonconductive liquid. G. K. Grinberg reported on the similarity criteria for solid and hollow ferromagnetic cylinders magnetized in a homogenous constant field. V. M. Breytman (Leningrad) reported on the possibility of determining a similarity of phenomena occurring under changing conditions.

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N. N. Tikhodeyev (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut postoyannogo toka (Direct Current Scientific Research Institute)) formulated the fundamental theses of physical simulating applied on problems from electronics. G. N. Aleksandrov (Leningradskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute)) reported on the possibility of applying the similarity theory for the generalization of the characteristic of the total corona on split conductors of long-distance lines. A. S. Maykopar (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektro-energetiki (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electric Power Engineering)) gave the results of the investigation of the electric arc 21 with the aid of a physical simulator. A. V. Ivanov-Smolenskiy (Moskovskiy energeticheskii institut (Moscow Institute of Power Engineering)) reported on the physical simulating of multipole machines, maintaining the similarity of electromagnetic fields. Ya. B. Danilevich (Institut elektromekhaniki AN SSSR (Institute of Electromechanics of the AS USSR)) reported on the use of synchronous generators of dynamic simulators for the experimental checkup of various calculation methods of the damping winding of large-sized machines with salient poles. E. A. ✓

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Yakubaytis and V. P. Glukhov (Institut energetiki i elektrotekhniki AN Latviyskoy SSR (Institute of Power Engineering and Electrotechnics of the AS Latviyskaya SSR)) proved the possibility of simulating magnetic amplifiers and reactors with steel on a simulator geometrically dissimilar to the original with a core of another ferromagnetic material. I. D. Urusov and V. M. Podrez, as well as V. P. Anempodistov and N. N. Anempodistova reported on the simulating of nonelectric phenomena in electric machines. V. A. Venikov and Yu. N. Astakhov (Moscow Institute of Power Engineering), as well as V. G. Kadeyshvili (Institut energetiki AN Gruzinskoy SSR (Institute of Power Engineering of the AS Gruzinskaya SSR)) showed the possibility of applying the similarity theory for the designing of power engineering objects. E. G. Kosharskiy and L. A. Sukhanov (Institute of Electromechanics of the AS USSR) reported on the designing of dynamic simulators of high-power turbo-generators. V. K. Sirotko, G. M. Smolin, and L. A. Sukhanov gave a method for the approximate calculation of the parameters of simulation transformers, as well as the data of such types designed at the Institute of Electromechanics of the AS USSR. M. S. Libkind and V. A. ✓

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Tavetkov (Institute of Power Engineering of the AS USSR) reported on the experience in the design and operation of a long-distance line simulator for the investigation of overvoltages. A. V. Stukachev, V. V. Voskresenskiy, V. V. Khudyakov and others reported on problems from the theory of simulating and designing of d.c. long-distance line simulators and gave the results obtained on working simulators. D. V. Nikitin (Moscow Institute of Power Engineering), A. A. Aslamzyan and B. L. Buniatyan (Vodnoenergeticheskiy institut AN Armyanskoy SSR (Hydraulic Power Engineering Institute of the AS Armyanskaya SSR)) reported on the importance of the simulating of water turbines for the production of physical simulators of power networks. V. S. Tarasov, Yu. V. Rakitskiy, V. A. Mushnikov, A. I. Vazhnov, V. V. Popov, L. N. Semenova (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute), Yu. M. Gorskiy (Moscow Institute of Power Engineering), Ya. N. Luginskiy and M. G. Portnoy (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electric Power Engineering), G. V. Mikhnevich and G. F. Kozlovskiy (Institute of Power Engineering of the AS USSR) gave in their lectures the methods worked out by them for the use of domestic simulators, as well as the results of the investigations conducted on

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them. P. F. Fil'chikov and V. I. Panchishin reported on the apparatus for the simulating of fields with the aid of a conductive paper (Integrator) ЭГДА-8/56 (EGDA-8/56) of the Institut matematiki AN USSR (Mathematical Institute of the AS UkrSSR)), M. M. Litvinov reported on the same subject (Electrointegrator) ЭТА-2 (ETA-2) of the TsIAM). N. I. Druzhinin (VIGM), V. R. Buldey (Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury USSR (Academy of Civil Engineering and Architecture of the UkrSSR)), N. N. Burlakov (Ukrgiprovdokhoz), A. A. Glushchenko (Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kiev State University)), G. A. Ryazanov (Leningradskiy institut vodnogo transporta (Leningrad Institute of Water Transportation)), A. S. Rozenkrants (Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Ivanovo Institute of Power Engineering)) and A. F. Fokin (VITR) reported on the use of conductive paper. G. Ya. Murav'yeva and V. N. Rudakov (Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut (Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute)) reported on the simulating of fields with the aid of plastic conductors. Yu. A. Birzvalk, L. V. Nitsetskiy (Institut fiziki AN Latviyskoy SSR (Institute of Physics of the AS Latviyskaya SSR)), E. K. Yankop (Rizhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut

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(Riga Polytechnic Institute)), K. S. Demirchyan and V. V. Pruss-Zhukovskiy (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute), N. I. Druzhinin (VIGM), G. A. Ryazanov (LIVT), K. P. Tenilin (NII GKS) reported on the use of the electrolytic bath for problems from electrodynamics, the subterranean hydraulics, etc. G. A. Tyagunov, K. A. Gorozhankin and A. A. Zhigarev (Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskii institut (Moscow Physics and Engineering Institute)) gave new types of "trajectographs"/G. P. Prudkovskiy, G. A. Tyagunov, E. N. Tsyganov (Moscow Physics and Engineering Institute), Ye. Ye. Bykhovskaya, A. M. Kharchenko (institut radio-
tekhniki i elektroniki (Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics))
and I. M. Bleyvas (NII GKRE) reported on the automatic construction of trajectories of loaded particles. P. M. Belyash and G. M. Zdorov (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy neftegazovyy institut (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum Gas)) reported on very large highly automatized networks with collection and interpretation of information. A. I. Leushin (Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut (Kuybyshev Industrial Institute)) showed the elementary ways for the setup of a network for the simulating of an arc furnace. M. D. Golovko (TsNIIS Mintransstroya), V. M. Samus' (Kiyevskiy institut GVF (Kiyev ✓

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Institute GVF)), L. V. Nitsetskiy (AS Latviyskaya SSR), A. K. Kusnetsova (NIS Gidroyekta) and A. V. Amel'yanchik (TsIAM) reported on the application of networks and chain circuits for problems of the elasticity theory. P. M. Belash, A. L. Goflin (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum Gas) and N. V. Korol'kov (Vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN SSSR (Calculation Center of the AS USSR)) reported on problems of subterranean hydraulics. K. N. Seleznev and A. I. Taranik (TsKTI im. Polzunova (TsKTI imeni Polzunov)), A. T. Lavrova and A. Ye. Surminskiy (TsIAM) reported on problems of heat transmission. The Conference discussed the realization of new analogue installations. With continuous interpretation of the information, for the solution of nonlinear boundary problems of mathematical physics in the first place. G. Ye. Pukhov (Vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN USSR (Calculation Center of the AS UkrSSR)), L. A. Vulis, A. T. Luk'yanov, A. A. Kostritsa, N. U. Isayev (Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kazakh State University)) and I. M. Tetel'baum (Moscow Institute of Power Engineering) reported on this subject. Yu. L. Kozlenko and P. N. Kupriyanchik gave the results of the development of new installations and elements of simulators of nonlinear

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dynamic systems. The reports by A. A. Khachaturov and I. K. Pchelin (Moskovskiy avtodorozhnyy institut (Moscow Automobile Highway Institute)), V. M. Kalekin (Khar'kovskiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (Khar'kov Institute of Railroad Transportation)), Yu. L. Favorov (KhIZhDT), A. T. Lavrova (TsIAM), A. V. Dabag'yan (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute)), I. K. Pchelin and A. S. Golovachev (TsNIIS MPS) dealt with the solution of problems of dynamics on such installations. I. M. Tetel'baum, N. I. Chelnokov (Moscow Institute of Power Engineering), A. M. Ashavskiy (TsKB Ministerstva geologii SSSR (TsKB of the Ministry of Geology of the USSR), R. V. Roytenberg (VABTV), A. Ye. Ordanovich (Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo universiteta (Department of Physics of Moscow University)), V. A. Bebikhov (GIFTI) and O. L. Shekhter (Institut osnovaniy i fundamentov (Institute of Supports and Foundations)) reported on the use of setup-simulators (electronic simulators) for problems of dynamics. A. S. Rozenkrants (Ivanovo Institute of Power Engineering) reported on the simulating of magnetic circuits on a network analyzer. N. I. Chelnokov (Moscow Institute of Power Engineering) reported on the simulating of nonstabilized ✓


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internal fluid motion in open water currents.

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TETEL'BAUM, I. M. Moscow Inst. Power Engr., Crh of Automation, Telemechanics
and Mathematical Machinery, and ELMESHAD, Y. A. (United Arab Rep., Postgraduated
at same Inst.)

"Simulation of Diffusion equation at successive time intervals in
Electrolytic Tanks."

report to be submitted for the Third Intl. Conference of Analogue Computation.
Belgrade, Yugoslavia, 4-9 Sep 1961.

TETEL'BAUM, I.M., red.; IVANOV-SMOLENSKIY, A.V., red.

[Papers delivered at the Inter-university Conference on the Use of Physical and Mathematical Modeling in Various Fields of Technology] Doklady Mezhvuzovskoy konferentsii po primeneniю fizicheskogo i matematicheskogo modelirovaniia v razlichnykh otraslyakh tekhniki. 4th. Moskva, Mosk. energ. in-t. Vol.3. [Use of mathematical modeling methods in engineering studies] Primenenie metodov matematicheskogo modelirovaniia v inzhenernykh issledovaniakh. 1962. 346 p. Vol.4. [Similarity theory and physical modeling methods as applied to electro-technical problems] Teoriia podobii i metody fizicheskogo modelirovaniia v primeneniі k elektrotekhnicheskim zadacham. 1962. 482 p. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Mezhvuzovskaya konferentsiya po primeneniю fizicheskogo i matematicheskogo modelirovaniia v razlichnykh otraslyakh tekhniki. 4th. (Engineering—Mathematical models) (Dimensional analysis)
(Electric engineering—Mathematical models)

TETEL'BAUM, I.M., red.; LITKENS, I.V., red.

[Reports of the Interuniversity Conference on the Use of Physical and Mathematical Simulation in Different Technological Fields] Doklady chetvertoy mezhvuzovskoy konferentsii po primeneniui fizicheskogo i matematicheskogo modelirovaniia v razlichnykh otrasliakh tekhniki. Moskva, Mosk.energ.in-t. Vol.1. [Mathematical simulation of fields] Matematicheskoe modelirovanie polei. 1962. 257 p. Vol.2. [Use of mathematical simulation and digital computers in the solution of power engineering problems] Primenenie matematicheskogo modelirovaniia i tsifrovyykh vychislitel'nykh mashin dlia resheniia energeticheskikh zadach. 1962. 365 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Mezhvuzovskaya konferentsiya po primeneniui fizicheskogo i matematicheskogo modelirovaniia v razlichnykh otraslyakh tekhniki. 4th.

(Electric fields) (Electromechanical analogies)
(Power engineering)

S/196/62/000/024/002/014
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Tetel'baum, I.M., and Yel'meshad, Ya.A.

TITLE: Electrical modelling of transient processes of heat transmission and diffusion in an electrolytic tank

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika, no.24, 1962, 8, abstract 24 A 32. (Dokl. 4-y Mezhd. konferentsii po primeneniyu fiz. i matem. v razlichn. otraslyakh tekhn. Sb.1. (Reports of the 4th Inter-Collegiate Conference on the Application of Physics and Mathematics in various Branches of Technology. Collection 1). Moscow, 1962, 165-182).

TEXT: A step-by-step analogue solution of two-dimensional non-linear equations of diffusion is obtained in the form of potential distribution over the surface of the tank: the thickness of the electrolyte layer is made proportional to the square root of the time step. In solving a uniform linear equation, electrodes are used to lay out on the bottom of the tank the potentials obtained on the surface in the previous step. In equations of general form the effects of non-linearity and non-uniformity are

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Electrical modelling of transient ...

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allowed for by laying out on the bottom of the tank suitably
recalculated potential values. A single computational device is
used to calculate the values of the potentials of each electrode
in turn.
3 references.

[Abstractor's note. Complete translation.]

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LYUSTERNIK, L.A., otv. red.; VOLYNSKIY, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk,
zam. otv. red.; LUK'YANOV, V.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.;
PUKHOV, G.Ye., red.; TETEL'BAUM, I.M., doktor tekhn. nauk,
red.; MEL'NIK, T.S., red.

[Analog methods and techniques for solving boundary value
problems; transactions of the All-Union Conference, Moscow,
October 1962] Analogovye metody i sredstva reshenia krae-
vykh zadach; trudy Vsesoiuznogo soveshchaniia, Moskva, ok-
tiabr' 1962 g. Kiev, Naukova dumka. 1964. 354 p.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Lyusternik). 2. Chlen-
korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Pukhov).

L 10485-66

ACC NR: AP6003541

SOURCE CODE: RU/0011/65/009/001/0001/0003

AUTHOR: Tetelbaum, I. M. -- Tetel'baum, I. M. (Professor; Doctor); Petrescu, A.^{eng}
Petresku, A. (Engineer; Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: New modelling method of boundary condition problems in fields with variable common boundary by means of electric networks

SOURCE: Automatica si electronica, v. 9, no. 1, 1965, 1-3

TOPIC TAGS: boundary value problem, mathematic method, electric engineering, electric network, electric transformer, differential solution

ABSTRACT: The authors show the theoretical justification for a novel method of solving boundary condition problems in fields with a variable common boundary, by means of electric circuits with transformers. The requirements that must be met by the transformers in order to minimize errors are determined. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 17 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 12, 09 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 001 / SOV REF: 002

HW
Card 1/1

UDC: 621.317.2.001.57: 517.946.9

SHLYKOV, Fedor Mikhaylovich, starshiy prepodavatel'; SHEKHVITS, Eliya Isaakovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; TETEL'BAUM, Il'ya Markovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; CHELNOKOV, Nikolay Ivanovich, starshiy prepodavatel'; SHNEYDER, Yuliy Romanovich

Electrical simulation of the dynamics of the drive of a mechanism with reduced varying moment of inertia. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 5 no.6:602-610 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Kafedra vychislitel'noy tekhniki Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (for Shlykov, Tetel'baum). 2. Kafedra teorii mekhanizmov i mashin Vsesoyuznogo zaochnogo mashinostroitel'nogo instituta (for Shekhvits). 3. Nachal'nik vychislitel'nogo tsentra kafedry vychislitel'noy tekhniki Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (for Chelnokov). 4. Vedushchiy inzhener vychislitel'nogo tsentra kafedry vychislitel'noy tekhniki Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (for Shneyder).

(Electric driving)

(Electromechanical analogies)

TETEL'BAUM, I.M.; CHELNOKOV, N.I.

Solution of engineering problems using electronic analog
computers. Trudy MEI no.41:153-172 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Electronic analog computers)
(Electromechanical analogies)

TEYTEL'BAUM, F. M.

Khrushcnova, V. A., Levina, A. V. and Teytel'baum, F. M. "Allergic conditions during scarlet fever and methods for their detection," in symposium: Skarlatina i streptokokkovyye infektsii, Leningrad, 1948, p. 121-36 - Bibliog: 14 items

So: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

TEYTEL'BAUM F. M.

Teytel'baum, F. M. and Levina A. V. "Serum types of hemolytic streptococcus in scarlet fever clinics," in symposium: Skarlatina i streptokokkovyye infektsii, Leningrad, 1948, p. 88-98 - Bibliog: 10 items

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1952

TEYTEL'BAUM, G. N.

PA 14/49T60

USSR/Medicine - Typhus
Medicine - Blood

Jun 48

"Hemodynamic Abnormality Due to Exanthematous Typhus," G. N. Teytel'baum, Lt Col Med Sv; Ye. M. Bylinkina, Chair of Infectious Diseases, Mil Acad imeni S. M. Kirov, 8¹/₄ pp

"Klin Med" Vol XXVI, No 6

Report of observations shows how artery, pulse and venous pressure, blood counts, and circulation rate are affected by typhus.

14/49T60